

PYRRHURUS FLAVICOLLIS SIMPLICICOLOR Grote. The Bosum Leaf-love.

The type of this race (a♀) was collected by TESSMANN at Bosum in Eastern Cameroon in a locality which is outside the limits of the range of *soror* or *flavigula*. It resembles *soror* in having a white throat, but the whole of the colouring of the upper parts is brown rather than olive, and in tone resembles the central tail-feathers of *Pyrrhurus flavicollis flavicollis*. It is also rather browner below than examples of either *soror* or *flavigula*. The bill is broken, but the other measurements are: wing 100, tail 88, tarsus about 26 mm. It is, in my opinion, a perfectly good race. It is not represented in the British Museum.

Range.—Known only from the Bosum region of Eastern French Cameroon.

MESSRS. T. H. HARRISSON and C. H. HARTLEY sent the following descriptions of new races from mountain areas in Borneo.

The Oxford University Sarawak (Borneo) Expedition, 1932, worked mainly in the central highlands of the Mt. Dulit district, Sarawak. A full account of the expedition will be found in the 'Geographical Journal,' lxxxii. no. 5, Nov. 1933, pp. 385-410, and map. One of us (T. H. H.) has already given a general account of the ornithological work, and described the mountain habitats and zonation (Bull. B. O. C. liii. 1933, pp. 107-115).

Thanks chiefly to the labours of the two Kuching Museum collectors attached to the expedition, we brought back a collection of about a thousand skins for the British Museum; in the following paper we describe ten new races. A full account of our collection, as well as papers dealing with the ecology and habits of the bird population, will appear in due course, and further new forms may be described. Borneo mountains have flora and fauna distinct from the lowlands, the study of which was one of the first objects of all the scientists on the expedition. A large number of exclusively mountain birds have already been described from Borneo, mainly from Mt. Kinabalu (13,680 ft.) and from Mt. Dulit (4600 ft.); and

most of the forms described below are mountain. All these have special significance with reference to our study of the origin, evolution, and exact distribution of mountain life. Separate races have already been distinguished for a few species in the different mountain masses of Borneo; and we have been able to do this in a number of other cases, finding distinct races on peaks about 100 miles apart. Further collections from the mountains of Dutch Borneo and such peaks as Mulu, Kalulong, and Tiban, in Sarawak, should produce further examples. Borneo mountains are thus doubly noteworthy, since they have birds distinct not only above and below the 3000 ft. level, but also on different peaks. Eight of our races are distinct between Kinabalu in North Borneo and Dulit in Sarawak. In a number of cases we suspect a third race in the Poi-Penrissen group in West Sarawak (Kuching district), but the material from these mountains is usually inadequate, and we have named only one. Two races described here are from the lowlands or the whole of Borneo. Chasen and Kloss (Bull. Raffles Mus. 1930, no. 4) have separated a number of species into North Borneo and Sarawak races; the Kinabalu-Dulit distinction approximates to this lowland division.

In the following notes the main mountain groups referred to are: North Borneo—Kinabalu and Marabok; Central North Borneo—Klingkang and Murud; Central Borneo—Dulit and Kalulong; West Sarawak—Poi, Penrissen, Matang, and Sidong. We have described new races by comparison with previously named Bornean races, but in all cases other races of the same species, including the typical form, have also been compared. Only the wing-measurements are given, except where other measurements are significant.

We have been fortunate in having had not only the benefit of our own and the British Museum collections, but also the facilities for studying the collections at the Kuching Museum, Sarawak, and also at the Raffles Museum, Singapore, where a fresh collection from Kinabalu was especially valuable. We wish to express our gratitude to E. Banks and F. N. Chasen for providing us with these facilities, to N. B. Kinnear and Dr. Finn Salomonsen for critical advice, and to Zita Baker for clerical help.

× **Pyrotrogon kasumba usa**, subsp. nov.

This Trogon is uncommon, but generally distributed in the Malay States, rather scarce in Sumatra and Borneo; it is not mentioned in Robinson and Kloss's Java list ('Treubia,' v. 1924, pp. 1-3). Two obtained by W. J. F. Williamson at Baguara, Siam, July 1916, were the first recorded from Siam (Journ. N. H. S. Siam, v. 1923, p. 146). It does not occur elsewhere. In Malaya it is mostly a lowland species, but in Sarawak it occurs mainly in virgin forest up to 2000 ft. Previous writers considered the species to be uniform throughout its range, but an examination of fifty skins leads us to think differently. Wing ranges of thirty-five adults measured are :—

Males :

Malaya 142-148 mm.; av. 144.6 mm.

Borneo 131-141 mm.; av. 133.5 mm.

Females :

Malaya 142-149 mm.; av. 145.6 mm.

Borneo 132-142 mm.; av. 138.0 mm.

Chasen and Kloss (Bull. Raffles Mus. no. 4, 1930, p. 28) in North Borneo obtained three males, wing 134, 134, 139 mm., and four females, wing 132, 136, 140, 140 mm., which fit the above figures.

There is thus a clear racial distinction on wing-measurement. The type of *P. k. kasumba* came from Sumatra—*Trogon kasumba* Raffles, (Trans. Linnean Soc. xiii. 1822, pp. 282-283); the only available Sumatra measurements are for two males, wing 134 and 144 mm., which suggests that Malayan birds are typical *kasumba*.

Description.—Smaller than *P. k. kasumba* of Sumatra and Malaya. There is no constant colour distinction in the male, though in the female there is a tendency for Sarawak birds to have greyer throats.

Measurements as above.

Distribution.—Borneo; not common. Specimens from Lamag in north-east Borneo; Bettotan, Samawang River, and Kinabalu foot-hills, in north-west Borneo; Kuching

y Syn of *P. f. impavidus* Chasen + Kloss 1931
Bull. Raffles Mus. No. 5, p. 84.

(numbers), Baram, Mt. Kalulong (four from 2000 ft.), and Mt. Dulit, in Sarawak.

Type.—In the British Museum. Male, Mt. Kalulong, Sarawak, 2000 ft., April 5, 1893, taken by a native collector acting for Charles Hose. Brit. Mus. Reg. no. 1894.2.2.15.

Remarks.—Named after our most reliable native and friend, Uyau Usa, a Kenya from Long Atun, on the Tinjar River, Sarawak. We promised to name a bird after him, and Trogon shooting was one of his specialities.

✕ **Mesobucco duvaucelii cyaneus**, subsp. nov.

There is considerable confusion, as discussed by Robinson and Kloss (Journ. N. H. S. Siam, v. 1922, p. 166), in races of *Mesobucco*. As well as lowland forms a distinct mountain form, *M. d. eximius*, was named from Dulit on specimens collected by Hose (Ibis, 1892, p. 324). We have examined fifteen birds from Borneo mountains in addition to lowland birds, and find, as in many other cases, that Kinabalu possess a distinct form.

Description.—Frontal band blue, not black or blue-back as in *M. d. eximius*.

Measurements.—Two males, wing 76, 82 mm. One immature, unsexed, 80 mm.

Distribution.—Mt. Kinabalu, North Borneo.

Type.—In the British Museum. Male, Mt. Kinabalu, North Borneo, October 1895, wing 76 mm.; coll. A. H. Everett. Brit. Mus. Reg. no. 1896.6.10.62. Topotypes at Singapore.

Remarks.—Any form of *Mesobucco*, mountain or lowland, is scarce in Borneo. Parrot described *M. d. borneonensis* from the lowlands of North Borneo*, but Chasen and Kloss (Bull. Raffles Mus. 1930, no. 4, p. 36) consider Malay (*M. d. robinsoni* of Stuart Baker) and Bornean birds are not separable from *M. d. duvaucelii* Lesson of Sumatra. All these have black crowns. The type of the Dulit *M. d. eximius*, which is perfectly distinct from all lowland forms, is described by Sharpe as having “a broad frontal band of black slightly

* Abhandl. Math. Phys. Ak. Wissensch. München, xxiv. 1907, p. 171.

washed with blue." The bird described was a male. Seven male and one female topotypes of *M. d. eximius* all have the frontal band black or blackish; the type is the least black of the specimens examined. Specimens from Penrissen (two males) and Prang (one female) resemble birds from Dulit. The Kinabalu birds all have the frontal band blue or blue-green, with no trace of black.

There is an overlap between the distribution of mountain and lowland forms. In the British Museum there is an adult female *M. d. eximius* labelled "Tinjjar River, 26. vii. 19. Coll. H. C. Robinson;" and one of the Penrissen birds at Kuching was taken by Dr. E. Mjöberg at only 2000 ft. On the other hand, there are in the British Museum typical lowland *M. d. duvaucelii* from Mt. Salikan (2000 ft.), Dulit (one male, 3000 ft.), and Kalulong (four males). The relative position and distribution of these forms still remains rather uncertain.

✓ ***Malacocincla canicapillus longstaffi*, subsp. nov.**

We have examined forty-four Borneo skins, including fresh series from Dulit and Kinabalu; we have placed a new Dulit race as a form, provisionally, of *M. c. canicapillus*.

Description.—As compared with *M. c. canicapillus* from Kinabalu it is larger, and differs in the possession of a well-defined rufous band across the chest (slight or absent in *canicapillus*) and in its more rufous colouring generally, especially on the flanks and abdomen. Some birds have the underparts entirely rufous except for the chin and a small white belly-patch.

Measurements.—Wing: Dulit, twelve males, 64–72 mm. (seven of 68 or over); two females, 70, 72 mm. Kalulong, two males, 68, 71 mm.; one female, 65 mm. Measurements of *canicapillus* from Kinabalu: three males, 64–68 mm.; three females, 65–69 mm.

Distribution.—The mountains of Central Borneo. One of the commonest birds on Dulit from 3000 ft. to the summit. Also on Kalulong.

Type.—In the British Museum. Male, Mt. Dulit, 3600 ft., September 18, 1932. Bill blackish horn, rather paler at edges

and at base of mandible; feet brownish flesh; iris light red-brown. Wing 70 mm. Coll. T. H. Harrison and C. H. Hartley, O. U. Sarawak Expedition, 1932. Brit. Mus. Reg. no. 1933.11.21.6.

Remarks.—Named after Dr. T. G. Longstaff, Honorary Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, who has done much to help both of us and also to help the O. U. Exploration Club.

M. canicapillus was named from Kinabalu by Sharpe (Ibis, 1887, p. 450). The lowland allies are *M. rufiventris* Salvadori from Sarawak and *M. harterti* Chasen and Kloss (J. f. Ornith. 1929, p. 116) from British North Borneo, which are both forms of *M. sepiara*, as discussed by Chasen and Kloss (Bull. Raffles Mus. no. 4, 1930, p. 13).

The lowland *M. s. rufiventris* overlaps the mountain form on Dulit, both occurring in the same habitat in the Koyan Valley on the south side of the Dulit Range. Thus the form described is not a mountain form of *M. sepiara*, but must be considered to be directly allied to *M. canicapillus* of North Borneo mountains.

We have associated Kalulong birds with those from Dulit, 50 miles away, but, if anything, the former are even darker on the back and more darkly rufous below. Fourteen specimens from Mts. Poi and Penrissen have the crown paler than Dulit or Kinabalu birds.

Measurements.—Penrissen, six males, 69–74 mm.; three females, 67–73 mm.; two unsexed, 68, 71 mm. Poi, two males, 73, 77 mm.; one female, 71 mm.

These have not been compared side by side with a good series from other mountains, and their position remains uncertain.

✓ ***Stachyris larvata vermiculata*, subsp. nov.**

We have examined altogether sixty-five skins, including fresh series from Kinabalu and Dulit. As in other cases here considered, each mountain has a distinct race, and there is reason to suspect a third from Poi and Penrissen.

Description.—Differs from *S. l. borneensis* in the following

characteristics :—Underparts darker, with no orange tinge in the rufous colouring. Chin darker. General shade of back, tail, and primaries noticeably darker and less rufous (*borneensis* is much paler). Crown darker, with less grey and white marking. All Dulit skins—nine in the British Museum, sixteen of ours, etc.—have fine black vermiculations on the feathers of the back, giving a thin but noticeable barring effect, the vermiculations in Kinabalu birds being faint, and the whole effect much paler. The last distinction is the strongest, and establishes a clear race.

Measurements.—Wing : twelve males, 60–64 mm.; fourteen females, 59–63 mm. Wing of *S. l. borneensis* from Kinabalu : fifteen males, 58–65 mm.; seven females, 58–62 mm.

Distribution.—Mt. Dulit, Sarawak, above 3600 ft., mainly in the moss-forest, where it is common.

Type.—In the British Museum, male, Mt. Dulit, Sarawak, August 29, 1932. Testes medium size; bill blackish; feet greyish green; iris light buff. Wing 64 mm. Coll. T. H. Harrisson and C. H. Hartley O. U. Sarawak Expedition, 1932. Brit. Mus. Reg. no. 1933.11.2.5. Topotypes in the British Museum (25) and Kuching.

Remarks.—Birds from West Sarawak mountains average a good deal longer in the wing. Measurements : Poi, one male, 68 mm.; one female, 62 mm. Penrissen, three males, 60–66 mm., two females, 63, 63 mm.; three unsexed, 59–65 mm. (Kuching and British Museum collections). These are also paler than birds from Dulit or Kinabalu, extremes being pure sandy below, the crown rather paler, and the back showing a general greenish wash with only a trace of rufous colouring.

They are thus near *borneensis* and *vermiculata*, but paler and larger. They probably constitute a third race; but we have been unable to bring all the specimens together for comparison, and hope that someone will do so.

√ ***Rhinocichla mitrata damnata*, subsp. nov.**

We have examined seventy Borneo skins, including our own fresh series from Dulit and Chasen's 1931 Kinabalu

material. The Dulit race is clearly distinct, but birds from other mountains are confusing; there may be a third race.

Description.—Compared with *R. m. treacheri* of North Borneo it is darker on the back and, on an average, on the tail, the breast being less greenish and lacking any prominent shaft-streaks and pale feather centres. *R. m. treacheri* can readily be distinguished by its much greener chest and well-marked streaking, which in some *damnata* is entirely absent. On an average *treacheri* is larger.

Malayan *R. m. major* Robinson and Kloss are considerably greener, with well-marked black chins and much paler backs, wing 100–119 mm. Typical *R. mitrata* P. L. S. Müller, from Sumatra, are grey below; wing 94–106 mm.

Measurements.—Wing: Dulit, ten males (100), 104, 107, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 116 mm.; nine females, 102, 104, 104, 105, 105, 105, 106, 107, 108 mm. Kinabalu *treacheri* males, 101–109 mm.; females, 91–104 mm.

Distribution.—Mountains of Central Borneo. Very common from 3600 ft. upwards on Mt. Dulit, Sarawak; also specimens from the Kalabit country and Mt. Derian.

Type.—In the British Museum. Male, Mt. Dulit, Sarawak, 4000 ft., August 25, 1932. Testes small; soft parts similar to *treacheri*, wing 112 mm. Coll. T. H. Harrisson and C. H. Hartley, O. U. Sarawak Expedition, 1932. Brit. Mus. Reg. no. 1933.11.2.2. Topotypes in the British Museum, Kuching, and Singapore.

Remarks.—This is by far the most numerous bird in the moss-forest area on Dulit, above 4000 ft. We had to stop natives from shooting it, as we had neither the time nor the ammunition to spare. *Rhinocichla* was a curse; therefore *damnata*.

R. m. treacheri was named from two adults, one from "N.W. Borneo" and one from Kinabalu (Sharpe, P. Z. S. 1879, p. 245). British Museum specimens from Lawas, North-East Borneo, and Mt. Marabok, Brunei, are very pale in general colouring, with the upper breast noticeably green and pale, and with only a trace of white on the crown; wing 102–104 mm. They are thus intermediate between North

and Central Borneo forms, but may represent a third distinct race. A bird from Tampussik River, Dutch Borneo (coll. W. Prettyman, in the British Museum), is very pale and less streaked than any other seen, with a very small red chin-patch, distinctly tinged with black; wing 110 mm. This is close to the Sumatran *mitrata*, though the chin is not black enough.

We have associated Kalabit and Derian birds with our new race. A female in the Kuching Museum from Main, Kalabit Country, has a wing of 116 mm., the largest we have seen. The species is not known from the mountains of West Sarawak, Poi, Penrissen, etc. Further material from all parts of Borneo should prove interesting.

/ ***Dendrocitta sinensis tuckeri***, subsp. nov.

We have examined thirty-four skins. Birds in abraded plumage have not been considered, and comparisons are mainly on fresh skins and skins taken in the same month.

Description.—Compared with *D. s. cinerascens* of North Borneo (see below) the crown is a purer grey, with its posterior termination sharply defined, not merging into the back; a marked black line as frontal band is usually present. *Cinerascens* appears to have a greater maximum tail-length.

Measurements.—Wing: Dulit, ten males, 144–153 mm.; four females, 137–149 mm. (cf. Kinabalu *cinerascens*, six males, 137–150 mm.; five females, 144–150 mm.). Dulit birds have a tail-length average of under 250 mm., max. 273 mm.; two out of the three Kinabalu skins in the British Museum have tails of over 280 mm.

Distribution.—Mt. Dulit, Sarawak; no doubt also on adjacent mountains. Only occurs in moss-forest above 3600 ft.

Type.—In the British Museum. Male, Mt. Dulit, Sarawak, 4400 ft., moss-forest, October 10, 1932. Testes fair sized and blackish; iris dark chestnut; bill and feet black; wing 153 mm.; tail 273 mm. Coll. T. H. Harrison and C. H. Hartley, O. U. Sarawak Expedition, 1932. Brit. Mus. Reg. no. 1933.11.2.1.

Remarks.—Named after B. W. Tucker, Curator of the Oxford University Museum. The type of *D. cinerascens* Sharpe (Ibis, 1897, p. 250, pl. viii.) came from the Lawas River, North Borneo (coll. Treacher). It proved to be an unsexed immature bird, and the original plate is inaccurate (corrected in 'The Ibis,' 1889, p. 82). The type is now in the University Museum, Oxford, and agrees with immature birds from Kinabalu, thus limiting the northern extension of *tuckeri*.

A bird from Mt. Marabok, unsexed, wing 138 mm. (coll. Waderstadt), is close to Dulit birds. Both Borneo races are near to *D. occipitalis* P. L. S. Müller of Sumatra.

X No. ***Buchanga leucophæa penrissenensis*, subsp. nov.**

Buchanga occurs only at the highest mountain levels. We separate two new forms of this Drongo, making three races for the three best collected mountains of Borneo. We have avoided old and abraded skins.

Description.—Larger than *B. l. stigmatops* of Kinabalu and *B. l. dulitensis* (see below). Perhaps slightly paler than Kinabalu birds. Twelve of this new race compared with twenty-seven Kinabalu skins of all ages.

Measurements.—Wing: Penrissen, one male, 142 mm.; three females, 132, 136, 136 mm. Poi, five males, 132, 132, 135, 137, 137 mm.; three females, 132, 133, 136 mm. Thirty-seven specimens from other parts of Borneo have a wing range of 122–134 mm., but only two of these exceed 132 mm. (133, 134 mm.).

Distribution.—Mountains of West Sarawak.

Type.—In the Kuching Museum, Sarawak. Male, Mt. Penrissen, Sarawak, 3500 ft.; wing 142 mm. Coll. Dr. E. Mjöberg. Topotypes: three at Kuching (also five from Poi) and two at Singapore. No specimens in the British Museum.

Remarks.—The type of *B. stigmatops* (in the British Museum) came from Kinabalu, being collected by F. W. Burridge and described by Sharpe (P. Z. S. 1879, p. 27). This had a wing of 134 mm., but twenty other Kinabalu birds have wing: 122, 123, 123, 123, 124, 125, 125, 126, 127, 127, 127, 128, 130,

130, 130, 130, 131, 131, 131, 133 mm. A male (?) from Mt. Derian in the Kuching Museum has wing : c. 137 mm.

✓ **Buchanga leucophæa dulitensis**, subsp. nov.

Description.—Darker than *B. l. stigmatops*, which has the underparts paler and whiter, the chin noticeably pale, and the tail blue with a blackish tip. The new race has a much darker bluish tinge below, with the chin the same colour as the breast, and the tail (in fully developed adults) blackish all over. Size as *stigmatops*.

Measurements.—Wing : thirteen males, 126–132 mm.

Distribution.—Mountains of Central Borneo. Mt. Dulit above 4000 ft., moss-forest zone, scarce. Also in the Temabo and Marabok Ranges.

Type.—In the British Museum. Male, Mt. Dulit, Sarawak, 4500 ft., moss-forest, August 22, 1932. Testes small; bill and feet black; iris orange-red. Wing 128 mm. Coll. T. H. Harrison and C. H. Hartley, O. U. Sarawak Expedition, 1932. Brit. Mus. Reg. no. 1933.11.2.4.

✓ **Æthopyga mystacalis perretti**, subsp. nov.

Fresh material from Dulit has put us in a position to compare series from Borneo with typical *A. temmincki* P. L. S. Müller of Sumatra, with which Bornean and Malayan birds have been thought identical. Thirty-one Borneo and seven Sumatra skins examined.

Description.—Differs from the Sumatran *temmincki* as follows :—

Male : breast darker and more blood-red; malar streak stronger and broader, with strong blue-purple colouring; blue-purple patches on the crown and rump brighter and more extensive; abdomen dark grey; mantle and tail darker red.

Female : breast darker green; abdomen more yellow; lower back dark green; green tinge on crown.

In both sexes the mandible, as compared with *temmincki*, appears to be darker below.

Measurements.—Wing : thirteen males, 51–57 mm.; three

females, 48–49 mm. Tail: fourteen males, 43–55 mm.; nine females, 26–29 mm. Sumatra: Tails: four males, 56–64 mm.; three females, 28–33 mm. Bill-length from the gape in *perretti* regularly averages 17 mm., as compared with 18 mm. in *temmincki*.

Distribution.—Mountains of Borneo, usually above 4000 ft., but occasionally down to 1000 ft. or less.

Type.—In the British Museum. Male, Mt. Dulit, Sarawak, 4000 ft., moss-forest, August 24, 1932. Testes medium; bill blackish; mandible brown below; feet dull brown, with soles yellowish; iris dull brown. Wing 54 mm., tail 52 mm. Coll. T. H. Harrisson and C. H. Hartley, O. U. Sarawak Expedition, 1932. Brit. Mus. Reg. no. 1933.11.2.7.

Remarks.—Named after W. H. Perrett, of the Bird Room, British Museum, who has always been of help to us, especially with our Borneo collections.

Though *perretti* is a characteristic bird of the moss-forest zone on Dulit, we collected two specimens in high virgin forest at the foot of the mountain, while in the Kuching Museum there are four specimens from Mt. Matang, 2800 ft. The lowland *A. siparaja* is mainly a bird of the river-level, but goes up to 3000 ft. The mountain races are forms of the Javan *A. mystacalis* Temminck.

***Dicæum sulaense zita*, subsp. nov.**

Doubt has been cast on the validity of *D. s. monticolum* Sharpe (Ibis, 1887, p. 425 and plate) from Kinabalu. From an examination of twenty-four Bornean skins, as well as typical *sulaense*, we find that *monticolum* is a good race for North Borneo, and we propose a further race for Central Borneo. The bird has no lowland ally, and has not been recorded from the mountains of West Sarawak.

Description.—A distinct race, differing from *D. s. monticolum* in the following respects:—

Male: flanks grey-green, centre of abdomen and under tail-coverts pale yellow; in *monticolum* the flanks are dull green with a yellow wash and the under tail-coverts almost egg-yellow. In addition, males of the new race are less dark

and more glossy blue above, with a smaller, less bright patch of scarlet on the throat. The bill in *monticolum* is thick and markedly curved towards the tip, whereas in *zita* it is thinner and almost or wholly straight, averaging 1-3 mm. more in length from the gape.

Female: darker and duller on the underside, with greenish throat and chest; *monticolum* females have white or grey-white throats (*vide* Ibis, 1890, p. 287, pl. viii. J. G. Keulemans del.).

On colour this race closely resembles topotypes of *sualense*, but the latter is distinguished by the smaller and brighter scarlet patch on the throat, the larger whitish chin, the dull mauve wash of the upper parts, and the almost sooty crown.

Measurements.—Wing: Dulit, eight males, 47-53 mm.; four females, 45-48 mm. Kinabalu *monticolum*: eight males, 48-54 mm.; three females, 42-47 mm. Bill (males only): Dulit, eight males, 13-14 mm. Kinabalu *monticolum*: eight males, 11-13 mm., only one over 12 mm.

Distribution.—Mt. Dulit, Sarawak; in the higher zones, mainly in the moss-forest, but also down to 2600 ft. in the Koyan Valley.

Type.—In the British Museum. Male, Mt. Dulit, Sarawak, 4500 ft., moss-forest, September 15, 1932. Testes fully developed, in breeding condition; bill black; mandible slightly paler at the base; feet black; iris dark. Wing 47 mm. Coll. T. H. Harrisson and C. H. Hartley, O. U. Sarawak Expedition, 1932. Brit. Mus. Reg. no. 1933.11.2.8.

Remarks.—Named after Zita Baker, who has helped us greatly, and is also a tropical explorer.

Thus both Kinabalu and Dulit possess a particularly distinct race. The only specimen known from any other mountain in Borneo is one in the Kuching Museum, a male from Mt. Murud, Sarawak, coll. Dr. E. Mjöberg. Unfortunately we have not been able to compare this bird with a series of either race; it has a wing of 51 mm. Four *Dicaeum* in the Kuching Museum labelled *D. monticolum* are certainly not *monticolum*, and are probably *D. cruentatum*.